HE WAS ONCE A BEGGAR. BEGGED FERRY FARE FROM A GIRL

HE AFTERWARD MARRIED. John C. Walker's Struggle from Poverty to Riches After His Arrival is this Coun-try Fourteen Tears Ago-How He Got to Know the Girl Who Had Aided Him. One warm, bright evening late in April four-

teen years ago, in the long line extending from the ticket office in the Catharine street ferry house far out into the street were two girls One of them was remarkably good looking and, perhaps, 18 years old. She had dark hair, large dark eyes, a superb complexion, and a graceful, well-rounded figure that was clad in a style that distinguishes a New York girl the world over.

The young woman's beauty attracted much attention in the ferry house, but she seemed to be quite oblivious of admiring glances. A story, evidently amusing, which she was reading to her companion was all, that seemed to interest her at that particular time. The line moved on by the ticket window, and finally her turn came. Just after she had bought two tickets a most di-reputably clad man of eight and twenty stepped up to her.

I say, miss, he said in the broad dialect of a Yorkshireman, "won't you pay my way over the ferry. I haven't got a cent. Otherwise 1 wouldn't be asking you. I suppose you know that, though.

Ob, come along, Lizzie, don't bother," said the black-eyed girl's companion. Taking no notice of the remark, the girl, turning to the wretched-looking man before her,

Yes, I'll pay your fare. If you were a profeesional, you'd have asked me for money instead of your passage." With that she handed him the ferriage fare

and hurried into the boat.

The man who asked the young girl for the price of a ferry ticket to Brooklyn did not always remain so poor as he was that April evening at the ferry. Not long after that he found work, saved money, was promoted from one place to another, until finally he became superintendent of a large importing house in this city. Then he into business for himself, an owner of considerable real estate, and finally married the girl who gave him the ferry fare. Now, however, he is praying a Brooklyn Justice wife had a husband when she married him.

pauper from England, then rose from a store porter to be a Supervisor of the city of Brooklyn, and in the mean time amassed a fortune.

porter to be a Supervisor of the city of Brooklyn, and in the mean time amassed a fortune,
has so romantic and at the same time so sad an
experience as that of John C. Walker.

The Sun of yesterialy contained a brief account of how Walker was once assisted by the
girl who afterward became his wife and of how
their married life ended in a law court. Last
evening Mr. Walker told his life story. Here
it is:

"Well." said he, "It was this way: I was
born in Bradford in Yorkshire, England, fortytwo years ago last April. My parents, who were
poor, died when I was 19. Being the eldest
child, I had to be father as well as mother
to my brothers and sisters. As they grew
old enough they went out to service,
When the youngest one was old enough towork,
I, who had supported the family by working in
a cloth mill in Bradford, went to Nottingham
and got a similar place at better wages.

"I saved all the money I could and gave myself the best education I could afford. I inherited a love of music, and I learned to play
the plane and sang some. People who went to
the little parish church in that part of
Nottingham where I lived said I had an
excellent bass voice. Every now and
again stories came to me of what a
wonderful country, for a poor man, with grit
and all the brains he could muster, the States
were. I made up my mind I would see for myself some day, and, one morning about fourteen
years ago, I found that I had saved money
enough to buy a steerage passage to America.
and I took the first steemer I could get from ough to buy a steerage passage to America. I I took the first steamer I could get from

and I took the first steamer I could get from Liverpool.

"When I landed at Castle Garden I had three-pence, six cents in United States money, in my pocket. I hadn't a friend in all the country on this side of the Atlantic. I was twenty-eight then, still young enough to be as homesick as possible, when I stepped down the gangplank. However, I had been told that all I had to do was to ack for work in New York and people would fairly fall over one another to hire me.

me. With that idea I started out. There was "With that idea I started out. There was very little about the manufacture and finishing of cloth that I didn't know. I had served a fairly-long apprenticeship in a good school, and I set out to find the cloth merchants. I walked up Broadway, and I'll never forget the impression the street made upon me. It reminded me of one long succession of toy shops. The displays in the shop windows, the flaring signs, the rush and the whirl, were unlike anything I had ever seen, and yet I couldn't get the toy shop notion out of my head.

Finally I found a cloth importer and I went in to ask for a job. I approached the first man I saw and told him my business.

"Sorry, young man, but we don't want anybody."

"Sorry, young mar, but we don't want anybody."

Are you the boss? I asked."

"Why do you ask?"

"Because I don't believe you are. The boss would know more'n you do. I know this business, and I know the boss needs somebody like me. You go and tell him I'm here.

"I didn't have time to say anything more. Before I knew what had happened. I was grabbed by the coat collar, and in another moment I landed all in a heap on the sidewalk. When I had picked myself up and pulled myself together I said a few things to myself and thought more and waiked away. I hunted for work all that day, and when night came and I hadn't found anything to do I was heartsick. Further than that, I was footsore and hunery. I spent the two or three cents I had left for some supper and then walked the streets again. I walked until I couldn't walk any further, and then I crept into a hallway and elept until the morning was just breaking. Then I was awakened and kicked out of the hallway by a policeman.

he next day was like the first and the third like the second. For four months I was unable to get anything to do. In some places where I applied I might have found employment, but reterences were required, and references I didn't

have.
During that time I slept in doorways, in Central Park, anywhere, in fact, where I could

to get anything to do. In some places where I applied I might have found employment, but reterences were required, and references I didn't have.

"During that time I slept in doorways, in Central Fark, anywhere, in fact, where I could hide myself away from the police.

"How did I live? I didn't live. If you mean how did I exist, why I can tell you. I worked the free lunches mostly. I'd search for a salton that was filled with customers, and when the barkeepers were busy I would take a hack at the free lunches. Then sometimes I carned a little money by playing the plano in some resort along the Bowery.

"It was during this time that I met theggir that I afterward married. The way I happened to be at the Catharine street ferry was thiswise: I was in Brooklyn one day and found the finest place to sleep I had yet struck. It was a hayloft in Main street. The first night I slept there I thought I was in Paradiae. I used to get the man at the ferry gate on either side to let me through. I worked that dodge so long that they got tired. The night I met my future wife. I had tried to get past the gateman but he wouldn't have it, and so, seeing the girl and she looking like a joily good soul, I saked her for my passage.

"After four months had come and gone I maily got a job as porter with II. Hermann. Sternbach & Co., importers, at 476 Broadway. Once I got a loothold there I didn't do saything but attend to business, and it six years I was made superintendent of the business. Not long after that I thought I saw a way to make more money in business for myself. I had seen so much kicking between the manufacturers and the cloth commission merchants that I made up my mind that there was money for the man who would make it a business to adjust those claims, and I became an adjuster.

"It was a good struke. Soon I had all I could do in New York, and then I opened offices in Philadelphia, Battimore. Hoston. Bookester, and Chicago. Those offices did a good husiness from the start, and are doing well to-day. With the money I made

of her trip.

On the evening of Dec. 10, 1895, I found my wife alone in the House with a man. Immediately after that my wife left the house and never returned. I began a suit for divorce. Then I heard that my wife had a husband living. My lawyer then amended the complaint, petitioning for an an-

nulment of the marriage. You know the story of the suit, and now you know my story."

Mr. Walker said that James Monroe Dorr, the alleged first husband of Mrs. Walker, is now living at Orland, Me., and is a man of means, and nearly 80 years old.

Mr. Walker will be a candidate for State Sanator from his Senatorial district on the Republican ticket this fall, and he says he is pretty certain of both nomination and election.

SAYS HE GOT KNOCK-OUT DROPS. Wendelken's \$1,653 Found Buried in

Flower Pot-Two Arrents Thomas Escott, the proprietor of a saloon on the Bowery, Coney Island, that is patronized largely by sporting men, and Charles Wuckman, his bartender, were arraigned in the West Brighton Police Court yesterday charged with grand larceny. The complainant was Charles Wendelken, the son of the proprietor of the Sagamore Hotel on Coney Island, who alleged that knock-out drops had been given him while he was in Escott's saloon on Thurs-day night, and that while he was unconscious

away in the inside pocket of his waistcoa'. The facts concerning the alleged robbery, as reported by the police, are as follows: On Thursday evening John Bohlen, a bookmaker,

reported by the police, are as industing reported by the police, are as increasing the police, who lives at Tenth street and Fourth avenue, this city, after a successful day at the race track, drove over to West Hrighton and dropped into the Sagamore Hotel to see young Wendelsken. After having dinner the bookmaker suggested that they go down to the Jowery and see the sights.

"But," said Bollen, "before we start I would like to leave this little bank roll here," and he handed the \$1,683 over to Wendelken.

The latter, instead of placing the money in the safe, carried it with him. After visiting several concert halls the two men drifted into Escott's olace, where they met a pretty young woman whom the police know as Clara Hauser. A round of drinks was ordered and the young woman joined them. What happened after Wendelken took the drink he does not remember. All he was able to tell the police was that he awoke on Friday at 11 A. M. in a room in his father's hotel feeling very sick. The money was gone. On searching his pockets he found one of Escott's cards, and with Detective Vachus later went down to the saloon to make inquiry about the money. Escott denied all knowledge that the man was ever in his saloon. Detective Vachus arrested the bartender, who after being locked up for a few hours confessed that he had taken the money, but said he gave Wendelken a receipt for it.

He told the police that if they would go to

the money, but said he gave Wendelken a receipt for it.

He told the police that if they would go to
Rudolph Mauscher's hotel in Neptune avenue
and West First street the money would be
found there buried in a flower pot. Detectives Vachus and Clougher immediately went
there and dug up the missing money. Mauscher is Escott's father-in-law. Upon information given to the police by the bartender Escott
was arrested.

The prisoners, when questioned by Justice
Nostrand, could not give any good reason for
carrying the money about a mile away and
burying it. Through their counsel, George C.
Eldridge, they plended not guilty to the
charge and were each held in \$2,000 ball for
examination. Henry N. Hederson and
Brewer William Schwergert went on their
bonds.

THE BATTLE OF MONMOUTH.

Sons of the American Revolution Celebrate It in Asbury Park.
ASBURY PARK, June 27.—The New Jersey

Society of the Sons of the American Revolution celebrated the 118th anniversary of the battle of Monmouth in Asbury Park to-day. The exercises were held in the Auditorium. John Whitehead of Morristown is President of the society. A banquet was given the society at society. A banquet was given the society at 1:30 o'clock. Councilman David Harvey, Jr., made the address of welcome, and the President responded. Addresses were made by Theodore W. Morris of Freehold and Thomas R. Fay of Long Branch.

At 3 o'clock President Whitehead called the tor James H. Bradley made a short address of

GERMANY'S CIVIL CODE.

ent Mession of the Reichstag.

BERLIN, June 27.-Throughout the week the Reichstag has made good progress in its consideration of the Government Civil Code bill and the measure, which passed its second reading this afternoon, is now certain to pass all of the stages necessary for it to become law before the end of the present session. The only debates that have attracted even a partly full House this week have been upon those clauses of the Civil Code bill relating to civil

ported the view of Dr. Lieber, holding that the civil marriage clause was derogatory to the office of the clergy.

Herr Nieberding, Imperial Minister of Justice, denied that the Government had any desire to place a mere civil marriage upon an equal footing with a religious ceremony nor did they wish to come into conflict with the churchest yet for many reasons, he said, it was designife that the clause should be maintained. The clause was finally passed.

The Centrists afterward scored a victory, however, by succeeding in having eliminated from the bill the provision making facurable insanity a ground for divorce. A motion offered by Herr Bebel, Socialist, giving married women control over their owe property was rejected, but another Socialist amendment fixing twenty-one years as the limit of age beyond which parental consent to marry was not required was adopted.

Prince Bismarck is of the opinion that the Civil Code ought to have received more mature consideration, and, as a provest against the burried manner in which the bill was handled. Civil Code ought to have received more mature consideration, and, as a provest against the hurried manuer in which the bill was handled, the ex-Chancellor directed Count Herbert Bismarck, his eldest son, to leave the House when the first vote upon the measure was taken in the Reichsteg. This direction was obeyed, and Count Herbert's demonstration in leaving the Chamber, followed by ten Conservative Deputies, created a momentary seneation.

LADIES ON THE TERRACE.

They Bring Their Children, Much to the Dismay of British Lawmakers,

LONDON, June 27.-The feminine invasion of the House of Commons terrace has been overdone. Over 500 ladies sometimes crowd a spot once sacred to the quiet repose of members, and they bring their children, whose occasional equallings break in upon the proceedings in the private committee rooms.

Protests from members have become so numerous and flery that it is proposed to restrict members to introducing two ladies per diem. Many men whose constituents bother them to take their families to a terrace treat of tea, cake, and strawberries, will hall the restriction as a boon.

PRINCE LUDWIG'S SPEECH.

A Medal to Commemorate His Strong Ba-

varian Patriotism. BERLIN, June 27 .- The Munich Particularists have issued a memorial medal to perpetuate the speech delivered by Prince Ludwig of Bavaria upon the occasion of his resentment of the ad-dress of the President of the banquet given by dress of the President of the banquet given by
the Deutsche Verein in Moscow to Prince Henry
of Prussia and the German Princes who were
attending the ceremonies of the coronation of
the Czar, when the minor Princes were alluded
to as members of Prince Henry's suite. The
metal bears in relief the words used by Prince
Ludwig: "We are allies, but not vassals." The
Kaiser has sent an aide-de-camp to Munich
bearing a cordial autograph letter to Prince
Luitpoid, Regent of Bavaria.

LONDON, June 27 .- Advices received here say that the British ship Scottish Dales, from Tacoma April 28 for Port Piric. South Australia, has been wrecked on the island of Vates, in the Pacific Ocean. Her crew have arrived at Suva, Fiji Islands.

A Reported Matabele Success.

LONDON, June 27.-A dispatch from Bulawayo to the Pall Mail Gazette says that the British position at Fort Charter has fallen into the hands of the Matabeles. This report, however, is not confirmed.

Albert Grant a Bankrupt. LONDON, June 27.-Albert Grant, an ex-millionaire, who was the most famous promoter of the companies boom in 1870, has been declared a bankrupt and a receiver has been appointed for his assets.

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West \$7 th at. Separate rooms for form ture, planes,
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FLOUNDERING TORIES.

WITH ALL THEIR BIG MAJORITY EVERYIBING IS IN A MUDDLE.

They Blame Mr. Balfour for the Unwieldy Parliamentary Programme - Unionists Sigh for Joseph Chamberlain's Strong Leadership-Mr. Balfour Disheartened. LONDON July 27. - Although the withdrawal of the Education bill has lightened the task of be Government, the "strauded whale," as Mr. John Morley characterized the Union majority, goes floundering from shallow into shallow. Never in the history of Parliament has a Gov-

Mr. Balfour's scheme of arrangement of the Government programme, which Government organs announced had been fully sanctioned by their supporters, has disappeared, denounced by Unionista themselves as impossible, and laughed at by the Liberals as hopelessly impracticable. It was not the Education bill which alone emhe was robbed of \$1,053 which he had tucked parrassed the Government. The Government's legislative business generally has become so waterlogged as to make the Ministers despair of getting any measure of first importance through Parliament before the date—Aug. 14 -which Mr. Balfour, in sanguine mood, fixed for the adjournment of Parliament.

Opposition obstruction cannot be blamed as the sole cause of the extraordinary mess made by the Government's spiendid opportunities. The blame is laid by Conservatives themselves on Mr. Balfour's defects of leadership. They accuse him of having had either no heart for the work of forcing the Education bill through or privately rail at him for want of grit in countering the opposition and want of tact in guiding the Government forces.

Conservative chagrin over the failures of the session is so keen that lobby talk turns upon the advisability of superseding Mr. Balfour in the leadership of the House. They yearn for the strong hand and daring guidance of Mr. Chamberlain, but fear to risk committing themselves to the leadership of a man who has not shaken off yet Radical ideas, and who might constrain the Conservative party into lines of policy divergent from all onservative tradition.

Mr. Balfour himself privately expresses himself disheartened over the situation, but says he will persist in carrying out his programme for the session against internal malcontents and external foes. The Liberal papers talk of the probability of a split in the Government ranks, even of an early dissolution. But, says a Government organ in admitting the Government's bungling, "a man does not divorce his wife behopes for better luck next time."

With fourteen pages of amendments to the Irish Land bill, the contentious Scotch and Irish Rating bills and several other troublesome measures, it is not deemed possible, ourside of the Ministerial circle, to adjourn Parliament at urging the respective Governments to inthe time proposed by Mr. Balfour. He will give notice of a motion to apply closure to the Land Rating bills on Monday. The motion will be flercely opposed.

MR. HARRISON'S ARREST. British Claims to the Region in Which the

LONDON, June 27. - The arrest of Crown urveyor Harrison by Venezuelans on what is claimed to be British territory caused many energetic newspaper protests and demands that immediate action be taken to compel his release. A British official of Guiana who Is home on leave of absence has supplied the Government with information regarding the thrown considerable light on the matter from the purely British standpoint. The place is Acarabisei Creek, between the Barama and Cuyuni rivers. Until seven years ago the country thereabouts was covered with pri meval forest. It was then in charge of Mr. im Thurn, a Government agent, and a romplete chain of stations was formed through complete chain of stations was formed throughout the region, the area of which is 10,400 square miles. Farming grants are now well scattered along the banks of the Barama River, which is not to be confounded with the Barima River, the former in all its course being to the south of the Barima.

The territory is to the eastward of the provisional line within which, according to Lord Salisbury, no question of title can be admitted. Gold was discovered in the region, and the metal has already been taken to dicorgetown in surprising quantities. Mr. in Thurn still administers the territory, with the assistance of a staff which includes a magnistrate, physicians, collector of taxes, police, and mine officers. There public hospitals have been erected at Morajhana, Arakuka, and Baramanni.

A weekly steamer runs to Georgetown, and steam launches phy on both the Baramann Barima rivers. The British say that Venezuela has done nothing to develop the country which appears to a certain class of Englishmen to give Great Britain a clear tills to the region. It is true, however, that the Venezue clauses of the Civil Code bill relating to civil marriage and the property rights of married women and the Game laws.

The olli proposes to make civil marriage compulsory and in opposing this provision Dr. Lieber, the leader of the Centrists, expressed regret that the Commission to which the bill was referred had not treated marriage as a sacrament to which the assent of the civil authorities was unnecessary.

Other Centrist Deputies as well as Gen, von Roon and several other Conservatives supported the view of Dr. Lieber, holding that the civil marriage clause was derogatory to the office of the clergy.

Herr Nieberding, Imperial Minister of Justice, denied that the Government had any desire to place a mere civil marriage upon an equal footing with a religious ceremony nor did they wish to come into conflict with the children was the control of the settlement of the boundary dispute is proving churches; yet for many reasons, he said, it The official declares that the delay in the set-tlement of the boundary dispute is proving ruinous. Surveyor Harrison, he adds, is a cool-headed officer. Before he was appointed to Guiana he was in the service of the Canadian Government and took part in the suppression of the Riel rebellon.

PRINCE HOHENLOUR'S DINNER Which Binmarck Used to Give.

BERLIN, June 27.-Prince Holienlohe's Parlamentary dinner, which was given by the Chancellor on Wednesday evening, is still being talked about as having been sparsely attended as compared with the Ministerial dinners during Prince Blamarch's occupancy of the office of Imperial Chancellor, at which the fate of Parliamentary measures was wont to be decided. The presence of Dr. Stoecker, ex-Court Chaplain, bearing very lightly his fall from court and political favor, was also noticed and commented upon.

Another subject of comment was the attend. ance of Baron Riedel, Finance Minister of the Kingdom of Bavaria, who is associated with a project for the conversion of the Imperial securities, a fact which is most remarkable in that the schems has bittle to been strongly coposed by the Bavarian Government.

Prince Hoberlohe, in gonversation at the dinner, expressed his ratisfaction at the prospects of the passage of the Civil Code bill, and also at the general condition of Germany and the pacific aspects of things abroad. The Chancellor, however, could not be drawn into any expression of opinion, or, indeed, any reference whatever to the reported negotiations on the part of Germany with France and England upon the summening of an international monetary conference. Nevertheless, it is reported in official circles that overtures have been made through Count on Hatzfeldt, German Ambassador to Great Britain, to Induce Lord Salisbury to send delegates to such a convention. Kingdom of Bayaria, who is associated with a

convention.
The fact that the Emperor has ordered from conference. The decision of the international Commission upon Agriculture, sitting in France, requesting the Franch Government to convoke an international monetary conference, has greatly strengthened the hopes of the German bimetaillists that the present negotiations to that end will be successful.

A NEW CLUB.

It Will Be Anti-Socialist and Herbert Spen-cer Is One of Its Promoters.

LONDON, June 27. - Mr. Herbert Spencer, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Mr. Auberon Herbert, Mr. W. H. Mallock, and Mr. Edgmont Hake are among the celebrities who are forming the nucleus of a new club to be called the "Individualist," a name that has not a clubbable sound. The main motive of this project is to make the club a centre of practical propaganda against Socialistic ideas, whether associated with Conservative or Liberal platforms. The "Liberty and Property Defence League," which professes to have pure individualism as its basic principle, really initiates the club. No known politician of any prominence can become a member without forsevering his past. "We are all Socialists now," said Sir William Harcourt.

No Popular Fete at St. Petersburg. Sr. PETERSBURG, June 27 .- The popular fête

which had been fixed to take place on the day of the state entry of the Czar and Czarina into St. Petersburg has been cancelled by order of the Emperor. LI HUNG CHANG'S TOUR.

Me Will Not Be So Effectively Received in London as in Series. LONDOF, . ne 27.-Li Hung Chang will nos

receive in " ondon the ceremonial State reception with which he has been greeted in Berlin. The English Foreign Office has no confidence in indeed, that he is not authorized by the Em peror or the Tsung-II-Yamen to make any definite proposals whatever.

His credentials to the respective chiefs of State with whom he confers recite his numerous Chinese titles, but do not accredit him as an envoy authorized to negotiate anything. Whatever may be the Berlin belief in the imernment with such a backing been in so hopeless portance of Li Hung Chang's visit, it is by no means shared in London.

Pekin diplomatic advices represent him as un dertaking the tour of the European capitals as a kind of personal diplomatic speculation. He has promised the Pekin Government to obtain the consent of the interested powers to the an increase from five to eight per cent, in the customs duties. He promises in return the opening of more ports, extended freedom of inland navigation for foreign vessels, extension of railways through foreign enterprise, reduction of transit dues, &c. But he has no power to piedge his Government to any of these promises, These Pekin advices add that the majority of

the members of the Tsung-li-Yamen want to complete the downfall of the old statesman, and are prepared to do so by folling and discrediting any success he might obtain in Europe or America. Mr. Hart, the brother of Sir Robert Hart, head of the Chinese customs, accompanies him to London, and Mr. Drew, well known in Chinese-American commercial circles, will be with him in Washington.

TROUBLES IN CRETE.

Christians Will Not Appear in the Assem-bly-Greece Still Arming.

LONDON, June 27. Events in Crete render futile concerted action by the powers. Only Moslem deputies consent to appear in the Assembly convoked by Abdullan Pasha, the Governor of the island. A number of Christian deputies who were forming a revolutionary council have been arrested with a view to preventing them from forming an independent Assembly.

Greece continues to add to her armaments. Orders for ritles, ordnance, and ammunition, amounting in value to millions of pounds. have been received in London, Birmingham, and Sheffield. Part of these orders are sent

direct to ports in Crete.

These shipments are known in Paris, and excite French accousations that Great Britain is fementing insurrection. The charges, howver, are wrong. Wherever the Greek authoritles are getting the funds, it is not in London fluence Greece to remain neutral. Lord Sal-i-bury has ordered the British Consul at Canca to assist in relieving the distress grow ing out of the insurrection. The assistance is to be extended to Moslems as well as Chris-

ENGLAND IN EGYPT.

Nullify British Influence.

London, June 27 .- France has opened the exected diplomatic campaign against Great Britain by presenting a communication to Lord Salisbury through Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador, proposing the termination of the British occupation of Egypt within two years subsequent to the neutralization of Egypt, no one power to exercise an armed protectorate over the country without the assent of the others. This form of condominium, of which much is certain to be heard in the future, has the support of Russia, and is the subject of active negotiations between France and the other

It is understood that Lord Salisbury, with good reason, relies upon Germany, Austria, and Italy to back Great Britain in so prolonging the negotiations as to practically defeat the Rus-

sian-French move. The Soudan expelition is being more than ever accelerated. This expedition will involve a large expenditure on the part of the British Treasury, and probably a somewhat heavy loss of British troops. This will give Great Britain a firmer grip on Egypt, which nothing short of that the French Government has contemplated such an issue. The proposals seem to have been made rather to gratify and amuse the French people, as M. Handaux, the French Foreign Minister, must know that there is no chance of the negotiations being successful.

THE RAISER'S VOYAGE.

He Will Start on Wednesday for a Six Weeks' Trip in Northern Seas.

Brauss, June 27. - The Emperor will start from Kiel on July 1 on board the imperial yacht Hohenzellern upon a voyage in northern Norway seas. The yacht will be accompanied the German cruiser Geffon, and the trip will last six weeks. King Oscar of Sweden-Norway will meet his Majesty at Christiania, The Emperor will be attended by Count Philip von Eulenberg, German Ambassador to Austria, and the Kaiser's particular friend. If the Emperor goes to Cowes at all, it will be a strictly private visit for the purpose of seeing his new yacht Meteor race in the Solent in the first week of August. Should be go to Cowes he will remain on board the Hohenzollern and return to Potsdam on Aug. 15.

DR. HERZ WILL JOIN US.

The Panama Canal Scandal Made Illm Famous-He Will Live Here, London, June 27,-Dr. Cornelius Herz has

greatly improved in health since the British court refused to grant his extradition to France. Dr. Herz, it will be recalled, was lying at the point of death " for nearly two years at a hotel in Bournemouth while the French Government was seeking to get hold of him. Physiclans declared that if he were compelled to so to London to attend a hearing in the extradition proceedings he would surely die; but this is all changed now, and with suddenly restored health he sail his family are about to start from Southamnton for New York. It is his intention to settle in the United States.

THE FOURTH IN LONDON.

Banquet of the American Modety-Mr. Bourke Cochran's Injured Lag. LONDON, June 27.- Ambassador Bayard will

of the American Society in London. Among those who are expected to attend are Senator Hoar, Col. Watterson, and probably Mr. Bourke The last named gentleman came to Europe

The last names gentleman came to curope principally with the idea of going to Carlebad, hoping the baths would complete the cure of his leg, in lured some time ago. When he left home be expected to be laid up for some months. But he has since made such progress while in l'arts and London that he may abandon the trip to

Henry M. Stanley's Illaens. London, June 27. Mr. Henry M. Stanley, M. P., the well-known African explorer, whose

illness has heretofore been autounced in the cable despatches of the United Press, is suffering from a severe attack of gastritis. He has been ill for a month. The Giorious Fourth in Berlin.

BEREIN, June 27.-The United States Consuls and Vice-Consuls in Germany will hold a business meeting at the United States Consulate in Herlin on July 4, after which they will attend the official reception which will be given by United States Ambassador Unl. The American physicians and deutists in Berlin will celebrate the day by holding a piene at Grunau after at-tending Mr. Uhi's reception.

Notes of Foreign Happenings,

Mr. Perry Helmont sailed yesterday from Havre for New York on the General Transatiantic line steamer La Touraine.

The French Government has purchased the picture exhibited by Mr. Julian Story at the Champs Elysée saion.

Emperor William has appointed Herr Brefeld, member of the Frasaian Council of State, as Frussian Minister of Commerce, to succeed Freiherr von Beriepsch, resigned.

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One lot INBANTS' SOX and M HOSE, lisle, also cotton, fancy styles,

WAISTS,

SUITS, SKIRTS, ETC.

A PLAIN, UNVARNISHED TALE, OUR SUIT DEPARTMENT contains the BEST VALUES in durable gar-

The WRECKED PRICES on most of

LADIES' BLACK MOHAIR SKIRTS, plain and Brocade

98c., \$1.50, \$1.98 SERGE SUITS.

Good quality that have been sold as

high as twelve dollars..... 6.95 NAVY BLUE AND BLACK (all wool) Serge Skirts, lined and bound with velvet, width 439 yards; real value five dollars 2.98 LADIES: CAMBRIC WAISTS, 50

doz., sizes 34 to 44, well-assorted patterns; big bargain; each...... .21 LADIES' FINE PERCALE WAISTS, 100 doz. Special lothave been Sixty-nine cents-now

MISSES' PERCALE WAISTS, for ages 8 to 16, nicely made and best patterns.....

MISSES' ATTRACTIVE GING-HAM DRESSES, made to wear and give service, perfect fit-300 Good Quality CALICO HOUSE WRAPPERS-all sizes-

BOYS' UNDERWEAR. 2 CASES BOYS' FINE GAUZE MERINO

SHIRTS, SHORT SLEEVES, fancy colored, random mixtures, Sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 82, 84,

13c. each 19c. each made to sell at a MUCH HIGHER PRICE. and cannot be duplicated this season.

STRAW HATS

At Remarkably Low Prices. MEN'S FEATHER-WEIGHT SUM-MER STRAW HATS, good MEN'S FINE SPLIT, SENNET,

STRAW HATS, best shapes, reduced from ninety and one-fifty to

Boys' and Cirls' STRAW HATS.

Endless number of Styles, Splendid Value,

25c., 35c., 48c. LADIES' FINE SPLIT AND MILAN STRAW SAILORS. Genuine Bargain

98c. BELTS.

400 doz. SILK AND LEATHER BELTS. in Black, White, Brown, and Tan, with leather-covered and fine metal Buckles, all A1 quality, have been sold all this season

at twenty-five to fifty cents each, FOR A QUICK SALE, All at (each) 10c.

50 doz. MEN'S RING BELTS, all

Offers LADIES' RICHELIEU RIBBED, is a veritable mint to the lover of pretty also plain COTTON STOCKINGS, fine Stockings and comprises Ladies' Cotton quality, high-colored, striped, also plain | Stockings with high-colored Golf and Bitops-black ankles and a variety of cycle plaid effects; some all through, some

fifty and seventy-five cent Stockings, at

The first choice means much in this instance.

SHOES.

We invite Critical Inspection of the following lots:

A clear saving to every buyer. Reliable shape and quality. LADIES' fine Dongola and Tan Goat Oxford Ties (any number of styles), assorted sizes, but not all sizes, taken from our two-

fifty and three-dollar shoes. As a Bargain (Pair), 1.29.

Ladies' fine KID BUTTON BOOTS, 850 pair, variety of styles and broken sizes, SHOES, pointed and broad toes, tipped

razor and broad comfort last, all sizes, cheap at two dollars..... 1.39 A CLEAN SHAVE AT WRECKED PRICE.

Men's (latest style) Satin Calf, LACE and ELASTIC SIDE SHOES, made on the

DR. SCOTT'S

SAFETY RAZOR.

Best in the land and sold at two dollars by the maker.

Special==57c. each.

RAZOR STROPS. 800 GENUINE HORSEHIDE AND CAN-VAS DOUBLE-SWING RAZOR STROPS—value double.......39

EDWARD RIDLEY AND SONS,

309, 311, 311½ to 321 Grand St., New York.

A MOORISH DINNER PARTY AROUND THE TABLE OF THE

rakesh appears a chamberlain and his atsent for to attend the great dinner party the Grand Vizier of Morocco has been so busy for the last few days in preparing for the entertainment of her Majesty's Minister. Our horses and mules are ready saddled, and the body guard of soldiers drawn up in line to salute and follow, while the native servants in all the glory of their most gaudy clothes stand, lantern in hand, ready to escort us. Then off through the dark streets, between the high buttressed walls that crop up on all sides in the southern capital of Morocco; here across a wide open space, deserted but for the dogs or some late wayfarer, lantern in hand, and here again through a labyrinth of tortuous alleyways, from which the high white houses, windowless and ghostlike, rise on either

mount, and, passing through empty halls and wide passages, severe and austere in their grim whiteness, we are ushered into one of those small and beautiful gardens which the Moors love so much and know so well how to render attractive. Between the dark cypress trees and the trellis work that line the paths the are by religion, and generally by uractice, shanch tectotaliers, mor would those who do in the Suitan's court pass and regass. A dark man, with a small beard and moustache, swathed in the finest of willte wool and silk garments, greets us. It is the Grand Vizier, A minute later and we are ensconed in the reception room, leading from the garden by an arcade of horseshoe arches, an apartment rich in delicate infail tile work, in arabeque, and inscriptions in lacelike plaster, and with a celling of georgeous painted wood, rising in arches and domes of intricate carrying and delicate color; here a puzzing geometric design of gilded beams, and there falling in "staketies" to end in drops of gold, or disappear into the projecting designs of tile or arabesque. Now, at last, one cannot help thinking, the land of the "Arabian Nightes" is reached. In a domed recess in the garden, lit with fantastic lanterns, are the garden, lit with fantastic lanterns, are the garden before us is threaded with raised and there where we are seministed with rese and cause tangent of the musicians, their voices and nusies at this distance one form the cather where we are seministed with rese and cause tanged at evigal distances one from the cather where we are seministed with rese and cause the whole was proposed and the court in general, for only the chanceliar of the Exchequer and two of the under secretaries of State dined with us at table. A buil in the music in the garden before us is threaded with raised and there, where the meeting of two paths allow of space, the meeting of two paths allow of space. fitful light of moon and many lanterns falls.

A MOORISH DINNER PARTY

AROUND THE TABLE OF THE
GRAND VIZIER OF MOROCCO.

The Unique Decorations—No Routine of Courses—No Wines—Musicians Fed—The Guests Sprinkled with Bose and Orsaic Succession of Courses—No Wines—Musicians Fed—The Guests Sprinkled with Bose and Orsaic Succession of Courses—No Wines—Musicians Fed—The Guests Sprinkled with Bose and Orsaic Succession of Courses—No Wines—Musicians Fed—The Guests Sprinkled with Bose and Orsaic Succession of Courses—No Wines—Musicians Fed—The Guests Sprinkled with Bose and Orsaic Succession of Courses—No Wines—Musicians Fed—The Guests Sprinkled with Bose and Orsaic Succession of Courses—No Wines—Musicians Fed—The Guests Sprinkled with Guest Sprink no routine in Moorish feats, and one cats pro-mischously of spiced monts, young pigeona richly stuffed, fowls rousted with lemon peel, and "kooskoosoo." the national dish, to men-tion but a very few of the many delizacies pre-pared. No whies are ever given at these enter-tationents, and one falls back upon one's own sumplies brought for the purpose, for the Moors are by religion, and generally by practice, stanch tectotallors, nor would those who do to taking in severe venture to do so at a subdi-

bubble and splash little fountains in marble | the musicians approach and seat themselves the musicians approach and seat themselves under the arcade without, a long row of men with inlaid guitars and violins and strange instruments that have no name in English. But the proximity is too great, and what was music at a distance becomes noise at close quarters. Feyond them is the garden, seen through the arches, half lost in shady gloom, half apparent in the bright moonlight and brighter flash of numbers of lanterns. Again the white-robed figures come and go, passing and repassing each other, like phosts among the trees, and the members of the court and their attendant soldiers and slaves wander at will along the tiled paths. soldiers and slaves wander at will along the tiled paths.

A move is made, and, bidding our adjeus to our host, we mount once more, and, surrounded by soldiers and servants bearing lanterns, seek our home in the Malmounich Palace.

BABY MONKEY IN THE PARK. Kept in Sectusion Out of Consideration for

The second monkey born in Central Park in twenty years arrived on last Wednesday, but nobody excepting attendants was permitted to see it or the mother until yesterday, lest fright

might end the delicate little thing's life. The father, Maxey, and the mother, Dorfs, are of the Macacus family. The father was given to the Park by Dr. George M. Tuttle of 49 West Thirty eighth street in 1894, and the mother was given by Mrs. H. Roland of 35 West Sixteenth street in 1895.

The young monkey clings to the breast of its mother. When the mother is sitting, she huss it closely and tenderly to her. The mother and baby are cared for in the hospital part of the monkey quarters.

the monkey quarters.

On account of the nervous disposition of the Macacus monkeys, Director Smith has decided not to place the mother and baby on exhibition at present.

Jersey City Liquor Sellers Fined. John and Rennig Meyer, saloon keepers at 48 Sherman avenue, Jersey City, were arraigned before Police Justice Douglas yesterday morning charged with seiling liquor on Sunday. They elected to be tried before the Police Justice rather than await indictment by the Grand Jury. Policeman Murphy testified that he bought beer in the sainon on Sunday. The defendants said that Murphy got birch beer. The policeman assured the Judge that he knew the difference between lager beer and birch beer, and he was positive that he drank lager beer. Justice Bouglas fined the defendants 520 each and costs.